

### A Fiftieth Birthday

More than five million men and boys will celebrate a birthday beginning tomorrow. Throughout America, February 8th will be marked as the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America.

More than half a century ago, an unknown Boy Scout helped an American who was lost in a thick London fog. The British Scout refused the tip offered him, and replied: "Sir, I am a Boy Scout, and Scouts do not accept tips for Good Turns."

Impressed, the American asked more about this "Boy Scouts" business, and the British lad took him to the office of Lord Robert Baden-Powell, founder of Scouting.

There the American, a Chicago publisher named William Boyce, learned how Scouting trained boys in character, citizenship, leadership, and gave them outdoor adventure through camping and hiking. He learned of the slogan: "Do a Good Turn daily" and listened as Lord Baden-Powell described the rapid spread of Boy Scouting from England to the European continent, and beyond.

When Boyce returned home, he was fired with the idea of bringing Scouting to American boys. Adaptations in the program were made to fit American needs and background, and on Feb. 8, 1910, the Boy Scouts of America was incorporated in Washington D.C.

Fifty years later, more than 33 million American men and boys have had scouting experience. The ranks of the famous and successful are filled with former scouts . . . many of whom found their vocation or avocation as Boy Scouts working on one of the more than 100 merit badges in the Scouting program.

Scouting's Jubilee Year will be celebrated in many ways throughout the country.

At a special ceremony in Washington, a selected Scout or Explorer will represent each state at a White House function where they will make a "Report to the Nation."

Nominated by the Los Angeles Area Council was Eagle Scout Ronald Matsuda of 1916 W. 169th St., Gardena. Traditionally, on Feb. 8th, Scouts, Explorers and their leaders recommit themselves to the Scout Oath or Promise at 8:15 p.m. in the various time zones. Together they promise to play the game according to the rules laid down in the Scout Law:

"On my honor I will do my best:

"To do my duty to God and my country,

and to obey the Scout Law;

"To help other people at all times;

"To keep myself physically strong, mentally

awake, and morally straight."

and again the familiar twelve points of the Scout Law are repeated:

"A Scout is trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent."

The twelfth point of the Scout Law will be particularly emphasized today on Scout Sunday. In churches of all faiths, Scouts and leaders in uniform will attend services, at which time some Scouts will be presented religious awards.

### From the Mailbox

By Our Readers

Editor, Torrance Herald

Now that most post-holiday chores are completed and we are all well launched into 1960, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your kindnesses to Marymount during the past year. We are deeply grateful for your generous interest in us.

As you know, we are at a major point in the history of Marymount on the West Coast, since our new college is now under construction in Palos Verdes on a 45-acre site overlooking the ocean. It will open in September of this year, and eventually will provide facilities for 750 students, in addition to a wide community adult program.

As a direct result, Marymount High School will take

over the present college campus located at 10643 Sunset Blvd. in West Los Angeles, thereby doubling its enrollment, as well as providing resident accommodations for several hundred girls. We hope to make the school one of the finest of its kind in the nation.

We realize that a good portion of our success is directly attributable to the kindness of the press which has helped us tell the Marymount story, and once again we offer our sincerest thanks.

All the Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary join me in wishing you all the good things for this year.

Mother M. Gertrude,  
R.S.H.M.  
President

### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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### The Sugar Summit



### Income Tax Tips

## Rules for 'Sick Pay' Deductions Outlined

(This is the seventh of a series of articles on Federal and California income tax filing. This information has been provided by the Committee on Taxation of the California Society of Certified Public Accountants in cooperation with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.)

Sickness sometimes has its compensations! Illness in your family during 1959 may bring you some very worthwhile tax benefits.

First is the question of "sick pay." If you were absent from work due to injury or sickness and received payments — either sick benefits or regular pay — from your employer or his insurance company, these payments are free of tax — with these limitations:

(1) There must be a wage continuation plan (ask your employer).

(2) The maximum amount which can be tax free is \$100 per week. If your employer has a contributory insured plan (whereby he pays part of the premium and you pay part), benefits received which are attributable to premiums you paid, are tax free in addition to the \$100 weekly maximum.

(3) Unless the absence was for sickness during which you were hospitalized at least one day, the payments for the first 7 calendar days of absence are NOT tax free. If the absence was because of an injury, the payments from the first day on are tax free, regardless of whether you are hospitalized or not.

If these payments are included in the wages shown on your withholding slips, you should subtract the proper amount from your income in the place provided on the first page of the tax return (Form 1040). Attach an explanation as described in the instructions. You are entitled to exclude this amount even if you do not itemize your deductions.

There is no provision in the California law, permitting comparable "sick pay" exclusion provided under the federal laws as described above.

Apart from sick pay, you may have received payments covering medical expenses for yourself and your dependents. Don't include these on your income — but don't deduct the medical expenses covered by these payments, either.

On occasion, reimbursements from medical insurance are received in the year AFTER a deduction was claimed on account of such expenses. In that case, you should include the reimbursement in your gross income.

If you itemize your deductions on your federal return, you may be able to save tax money by listing medical and dental expenses you paid for yourself and your dependents.

List these expenses on a separate sheet, rather than on the form itself. If you pay medical expenses for a dependent who gets over half of his support from you, you can include these expenses in your medical list even though you are not entitled to an exemption for that dependent because he had \$600 or more gross income. Space is provided on the form for figuring the amount allowable as a deduction.

As for your personal medical expenses, you are permitted a deduction for whatever exceeds 3 per cent of your adjusted gross income. If you (or your spouse) were 65 or over at the end of the year, the 3 per cent rule does not apply (you can deduct ALL of your medical and dental expenses).

Your deduction is limited to a maximum amount for the year, as explained in the instructions. A 1958 change in the law raised the maximum for a disabled taxpayer over 65 years of age to \$15,000.

Medicines and drugs may be included in your medical expenses only to the extent they exceed 1 per cent of your adjusted gross income.

This 1 per cent rule applies even though you or your spouse were 65 or over at the end of the year.

Among the items to include in your list of medical expenses are fees of doctors, dentists, hospitals and nurses. List premiums for Blue Cross and other health, accident or hospitalization insurance, but remember you cannot deduct medical expenses or reimbursed insurance. Amounts paid for transportation primarily for an essential to medical care can be included.

There are certain differences in the method of arriving at the net medical deductions on your California income tax return:

(1) You may include the ENTIRE cost of your medicines and drugs in computing your medical expenses, and

(2) The allowable deduction for your medical expenses on your California return is the amount in excess of 5 per cent of your adjusted gross income (instead of 3 per cent on your federal return). The California law is similar to the federal in that you (or your husband or wife) were 65 or over at the end of the year, the 5 per cent rule does not apply to medical expenses for yourself and your spouse.

## Chances for Smog Study Increases, Solon Says

By RICHARD RICHARDS  
State Senator

Chances for passage of effective smog-control legislation at the special session in March look better than they have at any time since this problem assumed statewide proportions.

The general feeling is that a good place for the state to begin is in the important area of motor vehicle exhaust contaminants, and with this in mind I am preparing to offer legislation which I believe will provide the most effective means for state control. The specific program I intend to propose would establish in the State Department of Public Health a Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Commission, consisting of 13 members.

Nine of these, representing appropriate interests among the general public, would be appointed by the Governor, the remaining four to be the State Director of Agriculture, the Director of Public Health, the Director of Motor Vehicles and the Commissioner of

the State Highway Patrol.

Among the duties of this Commission would be that of issuing certificates of approval for exhaust control devices which are found, after testing, to meet the standards of the State Board of Health.

Mandatory compliance with these standards would be required for all new and all commercial vehicles not later than one year after effective and practical devices are certified as being available for use. Within three years from such certification, all other vehicles would be required to comply.

Compliance dates would be fixed to that within two years from the certification of acceptable control devices, no non-commercial motor vehicle could be registered in the name of a new owner unless compliance with established standards could be demonstrated.

Within three years from such certification, all motor vehicles would have to be in compliance before re-registra-

## Assemblyman Explains Dangers of 'Fallout'

By CHARLES EDW. CHAPEL  
46th Assembly District

You may remember that in previous issues of this family journal I explained that during the 1959 general session of the California State Legislature, I voted against all new taxes, the increase of existing taxes, and the creation of all new departments, bureaus or divisions of the State except the one for the co-ordination of information about atomic energy, more properly called nuclear energy.

The new office was created, but people from Hollywood Riviera, Palos Verdes Estates, and adjacent communities have repeatedly asked me to explain in this column the truth about nuclear fallout and other nuclear energy subjects.

Fallout consists of particles of matter in the air made radio-active by nuclear or thermonuclear explosions. When a conventional atomic bomb or a hydrogen bomb is exploded comparatively close to the ground, thousands of tons of dirt, rocks, gases, and building materials are sucked upward, often to a height of 80,000 feet or more. These tend to form the mushroom-shaped cloud which is characteristic of one of these explosions.

Most of these particles of matter are radioactive. Some may spill out in the immediate neighborhood of the explosion soon after it takes place, but other particles may be carried by the upper winds for many miles. Eventually, they drop to earth as "fallout."

Radioactivity is nuclear disintegration. Natural radioactivity is nuclear disintegration exhibited by substances in nature, including the clay from which bricks are made to build houses. Induced radioactivity is the result of nuclear reactions, deliberately produced by man.

Normal amounts of radioactivity is not dangerous. It is only when radioactivity is found in highly concentrated amounts, such as those created by atomic explosions, that may be dangerous.

Fallout can settle anywhere. Radioactivity cannot be heard, smelled, tasted, seen, or recognized by the sense of touch, but it can be detected and measured by means of instruments. However, the reading of the instruments must be interpreted by trained people or they may give either a false sense of security or cause panic.

When civil defense officials announce a dangerous fallout over radio, television, or through newspapers, there are several precautions to be taken. An ordinary frame house offers protection against about one-half the radiation danger, especially if people stay away from doors and windows. A basement shelter may reduce the danger to one-tenth of the radiation hazard. An underground shelter with at least three feet of dirt over it gives almost complete protection if it is enclosed and has a proper air filter.

The two dangerous radioactive isotopes which are present in fallout from a con-

ventional atomic bomb are Strontium-90, which in several doses can cause leukemia and bone cancer; and Cesium-137, which in sufficient doses can affect the reproductive organs. The problem is whether or not these two isotopes are being absorbed by people in sufficient doses to cause damage.

Intensity of radiation is measured in units called Roentgens, named for William Conrad Roentgen who discovered roentgen rays, commonly referred to as x-rays, which are not to be confused with Strontium-90 and Cesium-137, although it is true that x-ray exposure can be dangerous if not properly controlled.

The word "x-ray" was originally adopted because the letter "X" represents an unknown quantity to scientists, although today x-rays are thoroughly understood by dentists, doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy and other educated, professional men.

X-rays are not entirely innocent. If you will observe carefully, when a dentist, doctor of medicine, or doctor of osteopathy, takes an x-ray of any part of your body, he or she wears a protective apron and stands behind a leaden shield. This is because x-rays can be dangerous and it explains in part why you should not allow shoe salesmen to have you place your feet in an x-ray device which is supposed to be used for fitting shoes. If you have any questions about this, write to me at Post Office Box 777, Inglewood 5, Calif.

## Legislature to Study Biggest State Budget

By VINCENT THOMAS  
Assemblyman, 68th District

Once again we Legislators face the job of working out the hefty state budget for the next fiscal year. As the budget bill went over the desk at this session, it called for around \$2.5 billion in appropriations, a sizeable amount in any league.

This figure represents an increase of about ten per cent over estimated total expenditures for the current year, which are placed at slightly less than \$2.3 billion. California will again lead all the fifty states in the size of its annual budget.

During the one month recess before we reconvene in March, the ways and means committee of the Assembly and the finance committee of the Senate will be in practically constant session, going over the budget with a fine-toothed comb. As in the past, they will divide themselves into a number of sub-committees, each of which will review the request of that particular department or agency in great detail.

Appearing before these groups will be a number of fiscal experts. Those from the department of finance and from the agencies will, of course, be on hand to explain and defend the budget requests. Those from the office of our own legislative analyst may agree with the figures submitted, but they may disagree, and recommend the elimination or reduction of certain items.

When each of these two major committees agrees on its version of the budget bill, the measure will be brought before its full house for consideration. Any differences between the bills finally passed by the two houses will be ironed out by conference committees before the final measure is sent to the Governor.

From the information already made available to us, it seems that it will be very difficult for us to make any substantial reduction in the total budget requested. As I have commented before in this column, there are many items which are, for all practical purposes, frozen in the state constitution or other statutes. Neither your Legislature nor the Governor can control the amounts needed to carry out the functions involved, but the necessary funds must be appropriated.

An important factor in the ten per cent increase expected over this year is state sup-

port for public schools. On the basis of crystal gazing by the experts, we are told to anticipate having to pay an additional \$40 million next year to local school districts. Average daily attendance is forecast as increasing by 200,000 students. The State is obligated to do its part in providing classrooms and teachers for them.

Another important reason for the rise in the budget is the fact that the Administration has asked us to approve additional welfare funds to pay for larger welfare payments to the aged and blind. In our 1959 session we raised these benefits effective the first of this year, so now we are asked to authorize funds to pay the upped grants for the full fiscal year. Another item under this heading is the cost of medical care for the totally disabled which we added to the law.

A third major factor is increased demands for capital construction funds. Included in the budget is \$100 million for new buildings needed by the University and the state colleges. Other millions for various state institutions have also been recommended.

Only one thing is certain about this budget session. That is, we will not be compelled to consider raising any tax rates. As a matter of fact, we may have trouble deciding what to do with the indicated surplus of \$70 million expected at the close of this year.

**STAR GAZER**  
By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide  
According to the Stars

To develop message for Sunday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

ANES MAR. 20 APR. 20 15-18-20-30 45-49-78	Taurus APR. 21 MAY 21 13-21-35-44 55-75-89-91	GEMINI MAY 22 JUNE 22 8-10-11-34 38-47-60-87	CANCER JUNE 23 JULY 23 24-27-33-41 56-60-81-84	LEO JULY 24 AUG. 23 23-28-42-48 54-57-72	VIRGO AUG. 24 SEPT. 23 5-25-31-36 50-61-71	LIBRA SEPT. 23 OCT. 23 47-49-51-59 65-70-82-86	SCORPIO OCT. 24 NOV. 22 3-7-12-19 30-38-76	SAGITTARIUS NOV. 23 DEC. 21 1-40-52-65 66-74-77	CAPRICORN DEC. 22 JAN. 20 37-46-53-62 68-73-85-90	AQUARIUS JAN. 21 FEB. 19 2-6-17-26 29-64-83-88	PISCES FEB. 20 MAR. 21 4-9-14-16 22-32-43
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